

Sunday Advertiser

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SUNDAY : : : : : AUGUST 9.

DISCOURTESY IN SPORT.

The ethics of good sport are slowly being learned in Honolulu but some uncivilized customs yet remain among us, particularly showing themselves in a bad spirit towards strangers who come here to play ball with local teams. On the appearance of such a player the spectators—or rather those of the lowest class—begin to hiss and jeer and otherwise make themselves offensive to a man who should be treated as a guest.

Such an attitude is that of the Yorkshire boor who, seeing a stranger, asked his mate who the fellow might be? Neither knew, so one of them "caved 'arf a brick at him." But the Yorkshire boor, after all, has some advantage over the Honolulu cad in that the latter knows precisely who his victim is and that he is here to help entertain him with clean sport.

It is greatly to be desired that good players from the mainland should enter our ball games and that our own young men in college should be free to come back, without receiving insult, and show us the latest "wrinkles" in sport. Baseball and football, like everything else, need new blood and new ideas. That a man was not born here does not argue him unworthy of taking part in island sports and teaching us something, though from his public treatment one would suppose that the anti-malihin spirit had attained its worst form on the Oahu diamond.

Where Bishop Willis passes the grass springs up no more. That rugged old devastator of the church is again laying about him with a broadsword and he expects not only to cut down the King and Prime Minister of Tonga but the heretical Wesleyans and other agents of the Adversary in those parts. It is rather diverting, all things considered, to find the former Honolulu Bishop threatening the destruction of Tonga's pseudo-independence at the hands of Great Britain because of personal discourtesies to himself. Here in Hawaii the sovereign could annul the Constitution, summon the lotteries and do all else she pleased without awakening aught in the Bishop's bosom than a fierce protest against annexation as a remedy. But that was American annexation. Perhaps if Great Britain had been the party of the second part, His Lordship, as in Tonga, would have deemed the loss of Hawaiian native autonomy "providential."

The bottom of the Kilauea pit may now be seen, the fire having departed and the vapors ceased to rise. The view into the dead abyss is far more impressive than is that from the edge of the crater when the dimensions of the great sink are shrouded by clouds of steam or smoke. Next to seeing Kilauea in actual eruption one should see it empty and vaporless and hear it responding to the voice with echoes that would have stirred even Dante's morbid fancy. At such times Kilauea, in its majesty, its loneliness and its likeness to what men have imagined of the under world, is one of the most memorable sights the globe we live on yields to mortal eye.

The Macedonian troubles are spreading in a way to bring on war without a declaration on either side. The Porte's refusal, the other day, to withdraw the Turkish troops from Macedonia according to promise, has left the people no recourse but to fight or give up. A kind of guerrilla war has already begun and this is a thing that easily leads to pitched battles. One of the possibilities of war is a general arming in the Balkans against Turkey, with a rekindling of the old anti-Moslem ardor in Greece. Undoubtedly Russia would like to see such a conflagration.

General Young, who took command of the Army yesterday, was a lieutenant colonel at the Presidio in 1897. Major General Davis, in 1900, was an obscure captain in command of a one-company garrison at San Diego. Major General Wood, five or six years ago, was an Army surgeon of low rank. At the same time Brigadier General Funston was a guerilla volunteer in Cuba under Gomez. The Spanish war was a godsend to the subalterns but it hit some of the commanders pretty hard.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick has been an active working Bishop of his church since a year ago yesterday when he arrived in Honolulu. His journeyings to other islands have enlarged the sphere of Episcopal influence, increased the number of communicants and found work for new clergy. It was predicted at the outset that Bishop Restarick would make himself felt and the year's work shows that the expectations of the church and the public were not raised too high.

Kamehameha the Great's appearance on the battlements of Heaven watching the political doings of the Fifth District in the County campaign was feelingly foretold at the Kalihi meeting. It seems probable that the per-fervid orator was mixed as to localities. The chances are that Kamehameha will stand on a hot rock in the other place and congratulate himself that he hadn't been condemned to live in the Fifth as a taxpayer.

In a search for mosquito breeding places at Hilo, Professor Henshaw found larvae in the ounce of water which the cast-off lid of a blacking box contained, and eggs in bottles that had caught rain. No area of water seems to be too small to aid in perpetuating the mosquito tribes. The most careful vigilance is needed about one's premises to keep their numbers down.

The iron work on the roof of the Capitol, the covering of the hand stand and other structural assets of the Territory in the old palace grounds need paint. An outside cleaning of the Judiciary building would do no harm. A general air of shabbiness now pervades the official habitations of Hawaii's government which the outlay of a small sum of money would dispel.

There need be no mystery about the Capitol building fire except such as relates to the familiar fact that rags and waste heaped together in a closet often ignite without help. Spontaneous combustion is what seems to have endangered the old palace yesterday.

The Kalihi meeting was a cooling function for hot weather.



Builders and Traders' Meeting.
Aspects of White Labor.
The Days of Boycotting.
Premium to White Mechanic.
Vices of Labor Unions.
The Late Legislature.
The Corpse Was Particular.
Melons on the Trolley.

I was greatly interested the other day in the press reports of the Builders' and Traders' meeting and the bearing of the talk upon the employment of Asiatic mechanics in preference to white men. Two sides of the question were presented in the debate, the talk of John Emmelhuth being resolutely candid and of a sort to set people thinking along lines quite diverse from those laid down in the Sacred Cause of Labor. Mr. Emmelhuth told the Exchange that he was building a house with Japanese carpenters because he could not afford to pay white men. The extremes of \$1.50 per day and \$4 per day for the same class of work represented a comfortable home on the one hand and inability to build any suitable home on the other. "Perhaps," said Mr. Emmelhuth in effect, "I could have afforded to employ white labor but for a causeless strike of white men in my plumbing establishment which cost me \$30,000."

There has been much complaint in some of the papers because hundreds of white mechanics who worked here during the boom had to leave for lack of further employment. Among those who mourn and refuse to be comforted are the machine politicians. Three years ago the white mechanics from the Coast went into the primaries to "down the missionaries" and such of them as had qualified to vote cast their ballots against the vital interests of their employers. They were relied upon to make the machine all-powerful. I noticed, after the campaign that a good many white mechanics found the employing class hostile and I did not wonder. But politics wasn't the only reason.

Do you remember that committee of laboring men who went around town, wearing out Chinese-made shoes, shading their collective cheek with Japanese-made hats and occupying Asiatic hand-one-down suits—who went around taking a census of the Chinese and Japanese employed by local merchants? What did that census mean? The merchants thought it meant a boycott and all the other labor worries and so they quietly threw their influence against the disturbers of the peace. Over in Hilo things went the other way and now the little place has a labor union which is ready to strike whenever the clock does. Only a fortnight ago there was a general walk-out over some minor grievance. Next we shall perhaps hear of the walking delegate who will blow his whistle and call off a gang of workmen and keep them off until he is privately "seen" and "insulted" with a fee.

A friend of mine told me of an experience he had lately with one of the surviving white mechanics. He wanted nine small lanai windows, now merely screened, to be closed up, five of the spaces with glass and four with plain matched stuff. Such windows, a standard size, ready for setting, can be bought in this town for \$3.50 apiece; the matched stuff required could be bought for \$6. Labor, paint and trifling fixtures made the rest. My friend figured that the job, allowing twenty per cent profit for the carpenter, was worth \$41.64. A Jap has since agreed to do it for less. But the white mechanic demanded \$95. In other words, for the privilege of employing a white mechanic my friend was expected to pay a premium over a fair profit of more than \$50, and get no better job in the end.

I believe, as my friend does, in getting white men to do my work if they will play fairly. But it is painfully true that the white mechanic, with his eight-hour-to-the-minute rule, his eagerness to take some advantage of you, his labor union tyranny, his sharp tricks and his colossal prices, is often a mighty bad investment. I believe more capital can be had for the building up of a place which is not in the power of labor unions than for one that is; I hold that a walking delegate does more harm to any town than all his followers do good. Of course there is the important question of getting more white men into Hawaii, but for me I prefer them in the form of small farmers. These people produce, they build up, they do not strike and they form the substantial middle class which is the stay and prop of the American social fabric. Thank God for the middle class. "Society," said an everybody philosopher, "is like a glass of beer, the froth on top, the dregs at the bottom, the good part about the middle."

The things that are coming out in private about the late Legislature would land some of its leaders in jail if we had a grand jury system to depend on. The case of the \$1.50 job of type-writing for which one statesman saw that \$20 were paid is a single instance of many. I venture to say that \$5000 at least were stolen in type-writing grafts and more than that in printing grafts while men elected as guardians of the Treasury said nothing for fear their own good bills would be beaten if they interfered. Do you want to know why the contemporary grand jury, knowing the facts, did nothing about them? It was because five men, pledged to stand by the Legislature were on that jury and it only needed three votes to head off an indictment. But Estee will be back in six weeks and then, I think, there will be music from another harp.

It isn't often that a corpse comes to life and astonishes his relatives and disappoints the undertaker, but the experience of a gentleman in the hospital recently, indicates that a live man desires to choose the style of coffin in which he is to be carried to the cemetery. One night the patient was in a fever and his temperature went soaring to the high water mark, and at times his ravings were unpleasant to the rest of the patients. Finally the nurses resorted to the use of blankets soaked in ice water, swathing him in them for hours. The patients didn't mind the experiment at first, and in a period of his talk it dawned upon him that he was being conveyed to Nuanu cemetery in a damp sort of a casket, and he suddenly yelled in a voice which was heard beyond the hospital limits: "Say, nurse, send to Fred Weed and tell him to get me up a dry coffin, they've got this full of water."

A King street car stopped late the other night just in front of a Japanese store where rich red watermelon was displayed in tempting slices. The conductor got off and bought a slice. Then the motorman asked him to buy a piece for him, and the order was repeated by a small boy on the front seat, who also seemed to be an employee of the Rapid Transit Co. An old man in a rear seat got off and bought a slice for himself. A gentleman who was sitting in the seat ahead asked that five cents be invested for him, while two native girls jumped off at the same time and were soon in possession of toothsome chunks. A man and his wife, both in evening clothes were the only remaining passengers on the car. They were both prim and precise looking, but the woman nudged her husband and he soon returned with the last two remaining slices of the melon. Then the car moved on with everyone aboard except the motorman industriously demolishing a small section of the same watermelon. The girls looked at each other and buried their faces in the melon, and the old man pulled out a pocket knife and cut off luscious mouthfuls. The man and his wife daintily picked their melon to pieces with finger tips. And the motorman let out an extra notch in the motor and landed at the switch a few minutes ahead of time. He finished his melon before the other car appeared in sight. And now the Jap storekeeper keeps his watermelon shop open until the last electric car is pulled into the barn.

A NEW WAY TO GROW SUGAR CANE.

HAVANA, July 28.—A committee of which are full grown are cut, the small-er ones being left to ripen. The committee has made a report on a special mode of growing sugar cane which has been tried here. It consists of planting the cane in rows four yards apart, each plant or group of shoots being three yards from the next, thus allowing the roots and foliage full scope. Only those shoots and pieces of cane

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Nearly all of the fire claims have been paid. That is to say the First National Bank has paid out \$860,000 of the total million dollars which Treasurer MacLennan brought here for distribution. The bank is anxious to pay out the balance as well, as soon as the claimants prove they are entitled to it. All the records are now in shape for the payment, but there is a hitch in some cases, especially where there has been a subrogation. Again some of the claimants are dead or gone back to China without waiting for their money. There is no telling when the remaining \$140,000 can be paid out, though the bank officials are ready to pay it whenever the money is called for. Most of this amount is in small sums, with a few of the larger claims, over which there are legal difficulties.

The disbursement of this money running through a period of three or four months has been very much of a relief in local financial circles. There were in a large number of cases where merchants were concerned, large advances by the banks and by the jobbers. Of the smaller claims a good deal of money found its way into the government coffers in taxes, and it also furnished a fund for the return of many Chinese and Japanese to their homes.

TAX COLLECTIONS GOOD.

Though the general complaint seems to be that money is scarce the returns at the tax office indicate anything but such a state of affairs. Assessor Pratt said yesterday that taxes were coming in better now, which is the usual dull season in the office, than during any similar period since he entered the tax office. His collections recently have amounted to as high as \$5,000 a day, though of course this is not kept up daily. Still the collections are much better than even Mr. Pratt expected.

In spite of the heavy collections there is necessity for borrowing on the part of the government. This seems necessary every year about this time, July and August being virtually the half way months in treasury receipts. Usually \$150,000, the limit, is borrowed on treasury notes, but because of the heavy tax receipts, Treasurer Kepoikai needs but \$135,000. Some question has arisen also as to the legality of the proposed issue and a conference was held by bankers with Governor Dole, Secretary Carter and Treasurer Kepoikai during the week, at which this matter was discussed. The objection is, that the Territory has no right to borrow money without the approval of the President of the United States. The borrowing is by authority of a Territorial Act, which it is claimed was legalized by the Organic Act. Last year the legality of the issue was also questioned but the bankers loaned the money. The question has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, which he promises to give tomorrow. Treasurer Kepoikai is not doing much worrying for if the bankers do not take the treasury notes he has a ready alternative in registering the warrants. These will draw but five per cent. interest until paid, while the treasury notes are good for six per cent. The Treasurer has already disposed of \$3,000 worth of the notes to Mrs. A. S. Parke.

KAMALO'S AFFAIRS.

Several offers have been made to the committee which has been authorized to sell Kamalo Plantation, or rather to get bids for the property. It is doubtful whether the plantation will be really sold, for some of the largest stockholders are opposed to the plan, though they made no objection at the meeting the other evening. The smaller stockholders are heartily sick of the whole proposition, and the endless litigation in the courts, and are willing to get out of it for whatever they can. They very likely will carry the day, for those who have the most at stake are not willing to antagonize the majority of stockholders, even though they might outvote them in stock. There has been some talk also of offering the plantation at sale on the mainland as well as in the Territory, and this may yet be done. Those who have been most active in the matter expect to realize sufficient to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. on the capital actually invested and the more sanguine believe that it is possible to do even better. The directors who are seeking to raise sufficient money to pay off the existing indebtedness have already had the offer of the desired amount. Probably nothing will be done in this connection until something definite has been decided upon as to the sale of the property.

SUGAR.

R. W. Shingle is in Kona paying off the claims against the receiver of the Kona Plantation which was recently purchased by a syndicate for \$12,500. The statement that he is paying the old claims against the estate is erroneous, only the debts contracted by the receiver are included. No disposition has been made of the suit against the trustee, C. J. Hutchins for possession of the railroad material.

Honolulu Plantation is endeavoring to increase its acreage. A proposition has been made by the company to owners of lots at Pearl City near the Plantation to exchange peninsula lots for them. So far the plan has met with success. The company is desirous of extending its land to the railroad.

Oahu Sugar Co. has decided on extensive improvements in the mill as recommended by the consulting engineer, Mr. Lorenz, some time ago. At a meeting of the directors held last week it was decided to expend \$50,000 in improvements, the most important of which will be the increase of the mill from nine to twelve rollers. The evaporators are also to be enlarged.

The past week was unusually quiet on the exchange. Fifty Olai at \$9, and nine Kihei at \$9.50 comprised the sales on the board.

REAL ESTATE.

Building is confined almost altogether to such contracts as are already under way. Good progress is being made on George Waterhouse's new two story house in Nuanu Valley. F. M. Hatch's Waikiki home is also getting along rapidly. Mrs. Shaw has purchased two lots in College Hills from W. R. Castle and is reported to be getting ready to build.

H. W. Wolters has conveyed to Edward Suhr a one-half interest in the property at Fort and Union streets, for one dollar, Suhr assuming one-half of a \$20,000 mortgage owing to W. G. Irwin. The transfer has just been filed, though Suhr was with Wolters when the property was originally purchased from C. K. Rooke for \$80,500. A transfer of a lot at Kinau and Keeaunoku streets by Geo. E. West to Assistant Postmaster Kenake has also been filed. The consideration is given at \$2,000. The Honolulu Steam Laundry Co., has sold to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. its land at Iwilei, mauka of the road and southeast of the wash houses. The consideration was \$12,000.

There were small deals in real estate yesterday through court sales by Morgan. L. M. Leonhart bought several lots near Kapiolani Park for \$1050. It belonged to Louis McKeague and was sold under foreclosure of mortgage held by Leonhart. William Harbottle bought a piece of .44 acres on Polulu Lane off King street, sold by the guardian of Olive Iahela, a minor. He paid \$1,000 for it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—General S. M. Young formally took office as successor to Lieutenant General Miles today. The ceremony of Miles' retirement and Young's assumption of authority took place in the War Department offices. Secretary Root was present and pleasantly congratulated the officers.